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# **EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW**

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**WOMAN'S PLACE IN PROGRAM  
PLANNING**

**WILLIAM PETERSON**

**GETTING AT THE BOTTOM OF  
OKLAHOMA'S LANDLORD-  
TENANT PROBLEM**

**WORLD CHANGES BRING NEW  
DEMANDS ON EXTENSION**

**CECIL W. CREEL**

**NOVEMBER 1938**

**IOWA HOME ECONOMICS EXTEN-  
SION ENROLLS NEARLY 100,000  
WOMEN**

**VOLUME 9 - - NUMBER 11**

**DEPARTMENT UNIFIES ITS WORK**

**LOCAL 4-H CLUBS CARRY ON A  
YEAR-ROUND PROGRAM**

**T. A. ERICKSON**

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### EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director*

## TOMORROW . . .

**A MESSAGE** from Dr. C. B. Smith to all extension agents with whom he has worked shoulder to shoulder during the years in striving toward better farms and better farm homes will be featured in an early issue. Dr. Smith retired from active service as assistant director of extension October 31.

**A VARIETY TOUR** meets general farming needs, according to County Agent R. W. McBurney, of Mitchell County, Kans., who promises to report on how he put into effect a 1-day tour displaying everything from bindweed control to windbreak plantings.

**A QUALITY POTATO MARKET** developed in Dawson County, Mont., through the efforts of three 4-H club boys during the past 7 years, will be the subject of an article in the December number.

**TO BUY A FARM** you must know what to look for and what to look out for, say the older boys in Orange County, Vt., who made a tour of successful and abandoned farms to study what made them that way. Hermon I. Miller, Vermont extension economist, will tell the story for REVIEW readers.

**DO YOU KNOW "DUTCH" HOHN?** Whether you do or whether you do not, you won't want to miss the coming account of his 10 years as county agent in Washington County, Tex.

**PLANNING** as it has been done in Oregon during the years will be reviewed by F. L. Ballard, vice director of extension in Oregon.

### On the Calendar

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14-16.

National Milk Producers Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 14-16.

72d Annual Convention National Grange, Portland, Oreg., Nov. 16-24.

Annual Farm Bureau Meeting, Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 17-18.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26-Dec. 3.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27-Dec. 2.

American Farm Bureau Federation, New Orleans, La., Dec. 12-14.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 5-12, 1939.

Seventh World Poultry Congress, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, July 28-Aug. 7, 1939.



# Extension Service Review

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LESTER A. SCHLUP, Editor

## Woman's Place in Program Planning

THERE is a great advantage in having women members on the planning board. Before plans can be made, a fairly complete understanding of the county's agricultural, industrial, social, and economic background is necessary. In other words, before changes are planned a careful knowledge of existing conditions should be clearly in the minds of the planners.

This calls for a detailed inventory, and women of Utah know more about their farm, home, and community affairs than the men. The inventory listings often bring surprises to the committees who work on them. When men and women sit down together and analyze their maximum earning power, balancing it against their necessary expenditures, they have a much better concept of what they must do to attain a satisfying living.

At first, when women and men worked on the same board, the things of the home and home living were given to the women to consider, whereas the land, livestock, and crops were given attention by the men. Where this procedure was followed the desired results were not achieved. After 2 years of experience, we in Utah are thoroughly convinced that men and women should work together in going over all the problems which have to do with the farm living.

It is absurd to think that there is a distinct dividing line between so-called men's interests and women's interests. When the women realize that every acre of land, article of machinery, or head of livestock purchased or sold affects their financial and sometimes their social status, and when the men realize that every purchase made by the housewife or every dollar saved by her affects the farm, then there will be no more talk about men's interests and women's interests.

Women have been most helpful in the plans for the A. A. A. program. When they learn what benefit payments can be earned on the farm, they immediately feel

that such payments may be used to rehabilitate the family income. I have noted cases where the men showed a passive interest in the program, but when the women of the family got a clear concept of what should be done and what payments could be obtained from so doing, the project went over.

In one county where irrigation was admitted as a benefit practice in the summer of 1937, about 60 farmers participated. In the spring of 1938, when this practice was extended for earning benefit payments, only a few signed up. Leaders estimated that an extra \$20,000 could be earned for this county if there were full participation; and in order to obtain full participation it was necessary for the irrigation practice to become one of the objectives. A sermon was preached in a religious conference mostly composed of women. These women evidently carried the message home, for in 2 or 3 weeks nearly 500 applications were received in that county.

Last year at the 2-week adult leadership school in Utah, we scheduled the men and women together and talked planning to them. We had plenty of agricultural facts and figures for them, and for the first 2 days the women apparently wondered why they had been invited to such a meeting. Some even suggested that they had come to the school to learn more about cooking, sewing, and clothing. But we told them that such was not the order of the day. They were to go through this planning procedure shoulder to shoulder with the men. Before the 10-day school was half over, they were enthusiastic and really happy. They felt that they had received new vision and went back to the communities determined to bend every effort to better conditions in their homes, their communities, and their counties. I am proud to report that these very women have made a real contribution as members of Utah planning boards.

To my mind, there is no question but that woman's place is on the planning board. Our plans will materialize faster and be more inclusive and satisfactory if the women are invited in from the beginning and given a clear concept of the desired objectives.

WILLIAM PETERSON  
Director of Extension, Utah



# Oklahoma's Landlord-Tenant Problem



Working toward satisfactory landlord-tenant relationships are J. J. Moroney, Okmulgee County landowner and one of his tenant families.



Legislature provides for a Landlord-Tenant Relationship Department—Preliminary survey shows most pressing problems—County groups of 400 landlords and tenants meet to talk it over—Landlord-Tenant Day during Farmers' Week brings out 3,500 for serious consideration of Oklahoma's problem of 60 percent tenancy.

Community; To What Extent Should Farm Tenancy Be Reduced? Tenancy and Farm Family Living; and The Farm Family Partnership.

The State-wide meeting came as a result of enthusiasm on the part of both landlords and tenants for the Extension Service's Landlord-Tenant Relationship Department set up in October 1937, following an act passed by the Oklahoma Legislature providing for the work.

## *Tenancy Committee Makes Survey*

First-hand opinions were obtained by the tenancy committee, under the direction of H. A. Graham, supervisor, assisted by G. K. Terpening and John M. White, all former extension workers. Dr. H. G. Bennett, president of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, appointed the head of the rural sociology department, the director of the experiment station, the head of the agricultural economics department, and the extension economist in farm management as a special advisory committee.

Of the 670 persons interviewed in a preliminary survey representing 4,652 farms in 25 scattered counties in different types-of-farming areas, 140 were agents for large landowners, 210 were owner-operators, and 320 were tenants and sharecroppers.

Most all agreed that the tenant cannot do his best work, improve the farm, or have a feeling of security under a 1-year contract. Eighty percent favored longer-term leases.

Stability records showed 39.6 percent of the tenants moved in 1937, as compared with 40.1 in 1935. A study of dif-

*(Continued on page 170)*

**“W**HATSOEVER ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.”

“Application of this Golden Rule should help solve the tenancy problem,” agreed farm landlords, tenants, farm women, bankers, businessmen, and tenancy specialists attending the first State-wide Landlord-Tenant Day held on August 3.

Experts and farmers discussed evils of Oklahoma's high percentage of tenancy—60 percent. Tenant farmers and owners of large tracts of land had their say about the State's high yearly tenant mobility—40 percent. The event was held as a special feature of the 1938 Farmers' Week by the Oklahoma Extension Service.

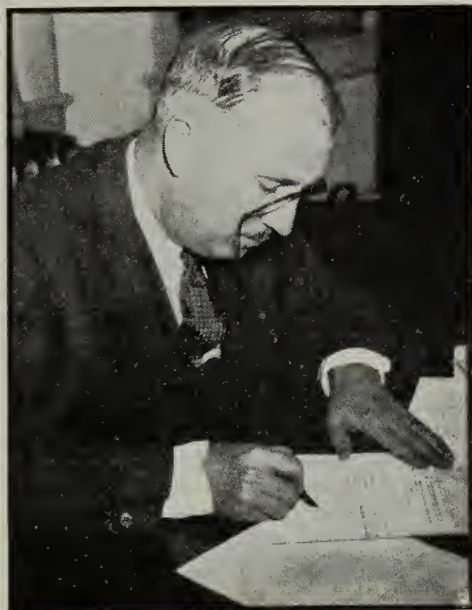
Businessmen from practically every county showed their interest by furnishing transportation. Attendance ranged from a few to more than 100 from each county. Total attendance was nearly 3,500.

Five panel discussions composed of farmers and farm women brought out frank opinions. Most of them said, “We've got to work together for mutual benefit,” and “If the landlords and tenants both do their part, everything is going to be all right.”

The afternoon discussions followed short talks by tenancy authorities of the Extension Service, Experiment Station, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Security Administration, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the farm mortgage department of a life insurance company.

An attempt at summing up the discussions was made by one landlord: “No harm can result from these frank opinions of landlords, tenants, and other interested persons, because the entire discussion has been along the lines of improvement of conditions for both the landlord and the tenant.” Subjects of the five panels were: How Can Rental Agreements Stabilize Tenure? Effects of Insecurity of Operators Upon Home and





## World Changes Bring New Demands on Extension

CECIL W. CREEL

Director of Extension, Nevada

**G**REAT as has been the contribution of the Cooperative Extension Service of the land-grant colleges and United States Department of Agriculture during the past 25 years in imparting knowledge in agriculture and home economics to the farm men and women and boys and girls in America, if we are frank with ourselves, we must admit that the job we have undertaken and have a moral obligation to carry through is hardly well started.

Both the land-grant colleges as a whole and their Extension Services in particular have been accused in recent years of failure to sense fully changes in the great international economic currents which have occurred since the World War, and which have adversely affected American agriculture. The implication of this accusation, in part, is that millions of dollars of public funds have been wasted in teaching farmers to grow more bushels of wheat and corn, bales of cotton, litters of hogs, and herds of cattle and sheep for a market which no longer exists. We must continue to remind these critics that our primary job, then as now, was to teach better farm practices, and all that we could do during those trying years was to bring to the individual farmer the best production and economic facts we could obtain from either federal or State sources, through the application of which we believed he would be able to make a better living on his land.

If we look at the other side of the picture also, it will be recalled that during the depression years we assisted the farmer both directly and through his

farm organizations by supplying him with all of the available economic information at our disposal, upon the basis of which he made his own decisions and later developed the framework for a national farm program, which was embodied in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. Then, realizing the seriousness of the emergency confronting American agriculture, when the new act became law and throughout the period of its operation, we assisted the United States Department of Agriculture to the limit of our time and ability in placing the new program into effective operation. The same service has been rendered in connection with the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and with the new Farm Act of 1938.

While opinion among the land-grant colleges has been somewhat divided as to the advisability of their retaining administrative functions necessary to the effective operation of a national farm program in their respective States, all are agreed that the conduct of the educational work necessary to the successful operation of the national farm program is a definite responsibility of the Cooperative Extension Service. Likewise, all of our institutions are in sympathy with the obvious intent of the Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture to place all pos-

sible local control—community, county, and State—of the new program in the hands of farmer committees. This involves the training of local leaders to assume administrative responsibility, and, again, the Extension Service gladly recognizes its educational obligation.

As Extension emerges from 5 years of so-called emergency work during which it has battled shoulder to shoulder with the farm men and women throughout the land to preserve, not only American agriculture, but also the Nation's entire social structure, it is perhaps a bit exhausted but still sound in wind and limb. During Extension's period of trial, it has had the satisfaction of seeing its works recognized for their true worth, which in itself is ample reward for all the hardships encountered along the way. This recognition has come, not only from the Federal Department of Agriculture, the other divisions of the land-grant colleges, and the farm people who have been the direct beneficiaries of extension work, but also from the people of the Nation as a whole. It has strengthened the morale of extension workers everywhere and given them confidence to tackle the greater jobs which lie ahead.

During this same period, members of

*(Continued on page 175)*

Cecil W. Creel, president of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and director of the Nevada Extension Service, speaks of the enlarged field of service for Extension from a rich knowledge of farming and of the land-grant colleges in many States. For his contribution to the Nation's agriculture he was honored with the rare Distinguished Service Award of the American Farm Bureau Federation last year, and for his service to Extension with the "Certificate of recognition" of Epsilon Sigma Phi a few years ago. He is the first director of Extension to be elected to the presidency of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.





A Nevada County farmer cuts a tree for pulpwood as a result of an extension educational campaign which put the landowners in a position to earn \$1,000,000 more income.

**T**HE YEAR 1937 was an eventful one for farm forestry in Arkansas. It brought with it new diversified markets—the backbone associated with production of most agricultural commodities—for forest products of many kinds and qualities. This presented an opportunity for landowners to receive additional profits from the practice of timber management; they now were able to sell their “skim milk with the cream.”

#### *Pulpwood Markets Expand*

Expanded markets for pulpwood during the latter part of 1937, and continuing into 1938, set the pace for industrial development involving a program of timber management. Expanded pulpwood markets for farm timber offered many landowners in Arkansas the opportunity to thin their over-crowded farm forests through selling those trees, as pulpwood, that were retarding growth of other trees, or that were unfit for poles, piling, and lumber. Landowners were able to sell the “cull” trees for pulpwood; grow crops of sawlogs, poles, and piling in one-half the time required by unthinned stands; and, at the same time, receive an immediate income.

This situation, indeed, presented a

# Opportunity Knocks

## When New Markets Open For Arkansas Timber

golden opportunity for a definite program of action for anyone interested in woodland management. Since Arkansas farmers in the southern part of the State owned 1,000,000 acres of pine land that needed improvement through selective pulpwood cutting, the extension foresters made plans for an intensive educational program relative to pulpwood in the management of pine stands, that would be carried to every landowner in the State.

#### *Plan Organized*

Accordingly, during the latter part of February 1938, conferences were held to outline a program of action in which C. C. Randall, assistant director of extension; L. C. Baber, district agent; Aubrey D. Gates, farm organization specialist; Kenneth B. Roy, agricultural editor; and Frederick J. Shulley and M. H. Bruner, extension foresters, participated. From these conferences it was decided to: (1) make full use of farm organizations; (2) prepare an intensive program of publicity; (3) take advantage of all available educational material in the form of leaflets and circulars; and (4) carry the program directly to farmers through a series of woodland management demonstrations.

The Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation expressed the desire to assist the Extension Service through carrying the program to its membership. Waldo Frasier, executive secretary of the Arkansas Farm Bureau, requested the county farm bureau presidents to appoint county forestry committees, composed of 5 landowners, to assist the county agents in expanding the program. Committees were organized in 12 south-west Arkansas counties.

Shortly after the appointment of the forestry committees, Aubrey D. Gates, farm organization specialist, and M. H. Bruner, extension forester, visited each

county and held a joint meeting with the county agent and the farm bureau forestry committee. The forestry situation was outlined at the meeting, and a program of action was prepared for the forestry committee to be carried out in cooperation with the county agent.

This program consisted of:

(1) Presenting material in the form of posters, leaflets, and circulars which showed methods of thinning for pulpwood, to the committee to distribute over the county. Each committeeman was held responsible for covering a certain portion of his county.

(2) Plans were made by the county agent to hold a series of meetings in his county, using film strips to show methods of pulpwood thinning. The forestry committee agreed to cooperate in planning the meetings.

(3) Plans were made to hold a series of thinning demonstrations in the county to show proper methods of pulpwood thinning.

(4) Plans were made to hold a regional meeting that would involve all counties included in the program.

#### *Program in Action*

During the 3 months that followed, the program ran according to schedule. Educational material was distributed to the majority of landowners in the 12 counties. County agents held series of meetings at which the whole program was discussed, and film strips were shown. For example, Ben E. Rice, county agent of Lafayette County, reported holding 10 community meetings attended by 462 farmers.

Later all counties were revisited by the extension foresters to demonstrate pulpwood thinning. Twenty-two of these woods demonstrations were held in the 12 counties and were attended by 331

*(Continued on page 174)*



# A 4-H Community Asset

## 15 Years of Baby Beef Clubs Prove Value of the Work

**B. W. FORTENBERRY**  
County Agent  
Garrard County, Kentucky

**O**F ALL the projects carried on by the 4-H club members of Garrard County, that of baby beef production has won more acclaim and has proved of more real value to the community than any other. The baby beef project was organized in Garrard County in 1923 and it has made commendable progress throughout the 15 years of its existence. The enrollment in this project annually has ranged from 21 to 73 members, and the number of calves fed out has ranged from 38 to 160 per year. During the past 15 years, 450 boys and girls have fed out more than 1,000 calves. They have made a net profit of more than \$128,000 on this enterprise. Over \$117,000 of this amount was realized from the sale of the calves, and more than \$11,000 premium money has been won by entering these calves in the Louisville Fat Cattle Show and Sale.

### *Purebred Herds Established*

When the project was first organized practically all the members purchased their calves from breeders of purebred cattle. We have been encouraging the boys and girls to raise their own calves and today there are more than 15 purebred herds in the county that were started as a result of this work.

This year one-third of the calves being fed by 4-H club members in this county have been raised by the members themselves. Our records show that those boys and girls who raise their own calves make the largest profit.

Through this 4-H club baby beef project not only the youngsters but adult farmers as well have learned better methods of feeding beef cattle. The whole project is set up on a cooperative basis which encourages friendly competition at the same time that it helps our boys and girls to be good sports, or, in other words, good losers as well as good winners. The enthusiasm that has been engendered is contagious and has spread throughout the county to young and old.

Mention the 4-H baby beef project to any person in Garrard County and note his smile of pride. These things all go to make a better citizenship and all Garrard County's people are proud of this fine piece of work.

### *Everyone Takes Part*

How has this project been developed and to what can we attribute its success? The one word that answers this question is cooperation. I mean by this that all Garrard County's people, both young and old, have cooperated in every possible way to develop and keep this project moving. The breeders of purebred cattle have cooperated in selling the club members high type calves at reasonable prices. The leaders in this project have helped by selecting the best calves that could be had from the leading herds in the country, and have made them readily available for 4-H club feeders. The banks have supported the project by financing individual members who needed this type of assistance. Regular visits to the various members at their homes by the county agent or leaders have helped to keep up the enthusiasm of the group. The public is invited to join the group on an annual tour in connection with which a bounteous picnic dinner is served at the noon hour. We have also found that encouraging the members to exhibit their animals at a local county show helps to maintain interest in the project on the part of both the membership and all the people of the county.

### *A Winning Record*

Now let me give you some of the winnings of the Garrard County Baby Beef Club at the Louisville Show and Sale. During the 15 years they have entered this show they have won the grand champion carload 13 times, grand champion single steer 7 times, champion 4-H club carload 14 times, and the best 5 animals in the show 14 times. Garrard County started her winnings in 1924, the second year she entered the show, and has been defeated only once since then for the grand champion carload, and that

was in 1929. Space will not permit recording here all the individual premiums won by members of the Garrard County Calf Club, but let me mention some places won in the breeders' ring. This ring is for calves bred, fed, and shown by 4-H club members. In 1935 this county won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 9th, and 25th places in this ring. Then in 1936 we won 12 of the first 33 places in this ring.

Each year after the Louisville Show and Sale the Lancaster Rotary Club entertains the calf club members at a joint meeting of the two groups. At this meeting a banquet is served. Then the club members really take charge of the program and each is presented with a check for the receipts of the year's work and the cash premiums won. This event always marks the close of one year's work and the beginning of the next, and keeps the project going continuously.

If you happen to be passing through Garrard County, stop at the county agent's office and let us show you some of the 63 calves we have on feed this year. You'll see then why we are proud of the work our boys and girls are doing.

---

## New Crop Insurance Head

Leroy K. Smith, Nebraska wheat farmer and chief of the operating section of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, has been named acting manager to succeed Roy M. Green who has joined the Farm Credit Administration as general agent in the ninth district.

Mr. Smith came to Washington in 1938 to aid in coordinating field activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with those of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. A native of Iowa, he attended Iowa State College and since 1920 has operated a wheat farm in Chase County, Nebr. He has served as chairman of the county wheat control association, chairman of the Nebraska State Grain Board, and also as a member of the Nebraska State Agricultural Conservation Committee.



# Iowa Home Economics Extension

## Enrolls Nearly 100,000 Women



Mrs. Sarah P. Ellis

**A**N INCREASE of 30 percent of farm women participating in home-economics extension courses doesn't just happen—it invites analysis.

Iowa, like 47 other States, had reflected the no-money-for-gas era of low farm prices in reduced attendance at home demonstration meetings. Enrollment figures sank, and there was little excuse except "the depression."

"The outlook for increased farm income for 1937 and the concomitant improvement in frame of the rural mind was a challenge to the Iowa staff to create interest among the largest possible number of farm women," states Mrs. Sarah P. Ellis, State home demonstration leader. With "stone-wall" aspects disappearing, they were further challenged to sound program planning based on a thoughtful approach to the problems of the rural majority, because it was felt that if potential interest were to be met and held, the program must meet needs concisely and be presented more effectively than ever before.

### *Outlook Information Applied*

Although the long-time objective—"Better Farm Family Living"—remained unchanged, revisions were made in subject matter to adjust it to the economic situation, which, after all, is basic. Outlook information was incorporated in all extension teaching, and a decided effort was made to lead rural women to think through adjustments to be made in their

individual homes to meet economic and social changes.

Effective in the development of a thinking leadership was the delegation of responsibility for planning the local home-economics program to the local women. As the projects for the year were written, members of the subject-matter and supervisory staffs projected "developmental questions" which stimulated local women planning the program to think through rather definitely the needs and interests of the majority.

The increase in the number of emergency and permanent agricultural "action" programs tended to be bewildering to farm homemakers and created a need both for factual information on the economic situation and teaching methods that would promote discriminatory thinking. It meant also that staff members must keep informed of all new developments on the agricultural horizon, at the same time not losing sight of the extension objective, and that they must keep their programs in line with programs of other agencies and must cooperate with many other agencies. Beginning steps were taken, in cooperation with the editorial office, in preparing material to be used to acquaint farm women with agricultural economic backgrounds as a preface to understanding the present-day agricultural situation.

### *Teaching Methods Appraised*

Teaching methods were critically scanned during the year, and the effectiveness of assistance to local leaders in training their groups was observed. Weekly home-economics extension staff meetings brought to light teaching problems which were specifically recognized and set apart for constructive activity.

Improvement of teaching methods was just one of the means used to create favorable sentiment for the home-economics extension program. Although local leadership is used entirely, the plan of opening the year's course with "open meetings" to which every rural woman received a written, individual invitation was very definitely another means of acquainting every farm woman with the program.

Another means of creating favorable

sentiment toward extension was the showing of as complete a picture as possible of all phases of home-economics extension through exhibits and public programs at county-wide achievement days, county and district fairs, and the Iowa State Fair.

One very important factor was the press and radio publicity given the program through the expansion of the editorial staff to include a home-economics editor.

It would be difficult to state which of the above activities was most responsible for bringing the enrollment of Iowa farm women in home-economics extension courses near the 100,000 mark. Part of it was the result of long-time building, but part of it may be attributed to conscious effort of extension workers and farm people "sold" on extension.

## Cheap Lime

In Missouri the Lewis County Soil Improvement Association completed an outstanding piece of liming work this year. At the beginning of the year the organization made an agreement with a crusher operator that if it could obtain orders for 9,000 tons of limestone, the material would be delivered to farms at \$1.50 per ton. An additional charge of 5 cents per ton was to be added by the group to take care of royalty on the rock and other incidental expenses.

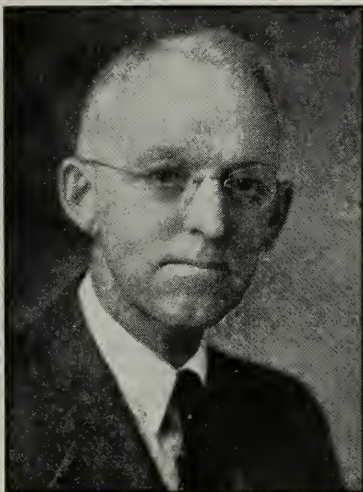
The association immediately began a series of meetings at which orders for lime were taken. The board of directors of the organization, with the assistance of County Agent Arnold Barber, held gatherings in every school district of the county.

By July 1 the association had orders for 9,000 tons, enough to insure the proceeding of the work. But the final date on which orders could be placed was put at July 10 to allow for late requests. By that date 12,000 tons had been contracted.

The crushing work began soon afterwards, and five trucks were kept busy hauling the material. The average daily output was 180 tons, although on 1 day 258 tons were crushed and delivered.

By cooperative pooling of orders the farmers in Lewis County were able to obtain limestone delivered to their farms at approximately the same price that individuals could have purchased it at a local quarry or at a railroad station. In other words, by working together they saved the cost of trucking.





# A Long Look Ahead

## Agricultural Extension in the Future As Viewed from the Past

E. L. LUTHER

**M**ORITURUS SALUTO (about to pass, I salute). On February 7, 1912, county extension work began in Wisconsin. A period of 26 years in extension work provides some foundation not only for an evaluation of the work done but also for a prediction of its future.

### *What the Future Holds*

Let's see, 26½ years of extension work, and yet I leave the job only just begun. There are now any number of frontiers in agricultural extension where there was only one in 1912. Once I thought that agricultural college short courses, 4-H Clubs, and Future Farmers would lessen the need for extension, but now I know that they will not do so. When a person in these groups begins to farm, he will be pretty well fed up on education and will have a job big enough to take most of his attention. The experiment stations have not yet found out about all of the troubles farmers are in now, let alone finding out what future farmers will be up against. When these troubles are discovered, they will need extension. The education one gets for today soon grows old and needs renewing.

There is, with considerable justification, an inclination to make county extension an office job in which meetings and organizations are used to get the work done. Of course, these means will be used, but my observation leads me to believe that the county agent who is right out there in his old jeans making farm calls and running result demonstrations, of which he keeps careful track and accurate records, knows more than anyone else about his county and the conditions which are to shape his program.

In my extension experience up to 1929, we were seldom or ever approached by a

E. L. Luther, first county agent in Wisconsin, speaks of the future of extension work from his years of rich experience as county agent, supervisor of county agents, superintendent of county exhibits and farm crops at the Wisconsin State Fair, and superintendent of Wisconsin farmers' institutes. When Mr. Luther retired in August his friends and co-workers expressed their appreciation by giving him a recognition banquet, and the Board of Regents conferred upon him the degree of Professor Emeritus in Agricultural Extension. At the time of his retirement Mr. Luther was serving as assistant county agent leader.

farmer who asked for advice in liquidating a debt. The mortgagor never wanted it known that he had a debt. It was a sort of accident if neighbors found it out, but, oh, what service extension has supplied farmers in all stages of financial embarrassment since 1929! Shall we discontinue that service? No. Are we done with drought? What service we have rendered in feeding cattle when there was no hay in the barn, no silage in the silo! Shall we swear off on drought feed relief when long lines of farmers call at the office? No. Is the duty of extension done with having forced volume of production up and then leaving farmers to somebody else's market? No.

The people elect a government by a good substantial majority. That government decides on a policy involving agriculture. Shall extension deny help to this proposition? No. In a county in Wisconsin at the present time a federal function related to agriculture slipped. The situation was placed on the county agent's

doorstep. He fondled it. The farmers were served. Everybody was happy. Should the county agent have said, "I'm all out of that now"? No. Every time he is left out, brush is added to the forest.

Well, where shall extension stop? Since 1920 it has been my contention that there is no question involving farmers in their industrial capacity that should be eschewed by extension. This contention has been borne out fully since the alphabetical projects of the Federal Government have been up for administration.

### *Farm Law*

Only a few years ago economics as applied to farming was an unfamiliar subject. Now county agents and agricultural extension specialists who do not have an understanding of the economics of agriculture are out of luck, and even men of letters and science are taking courses in agricultural economics.

What formerly was true about farm economics still obtains with farm law. If farmers in other days employed lawyers to make sure of the titles to their land and were decently law abiding, they seldom were involved with law, with the possible exception of having trouble over their line fences. But now how different! Labor indemnity laws, government control of farm activities, wholesale financing, cooperative membership, cooperative law, and what not have legal entanglements aplenty for farmers. Agricultural students beginning to farm, students manning cooperatives, and students going into positions as extension specialists and county agents ought to have the benefit of instruction in at least one or two courses in agricultural law. If there is no trend now in this direction, there should be. Of course, extension specialists and county extension workers will not become advocates, but they should be able to assist farmers in avoiding legal complications and to keep them within the law. Among other things, let's get some courses in agricultural law into our land-grant curricula.



# Department Unifies Its Work

## To Meet New Responsibilities

ONE major purpose of extensive changes in the structure of the United States Department of Agriculture which took effect on October 16, is to unify the work of the Department so that the results of State and local planning can be fully integrated on a type-of-farming and national basis as a guide to the administration of public farm programs.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics was designated as the general agricultural program-planning and economic-research service for the Secretary and the Department, with Howard R. Tolley, formerly A. A. A. administrator, as chief.

This change was made to enable local and State planning to reach the Secretary in a truly significant and usable form and at the same time to provide a means of integrating the general planning and program-forming activities within the Department, the combined results to guide all action programs of the Department. The importance of providing for this was explained by the Secretary, who said:

"It is imperative that we establish overall planning work for the whole Department in order to provide for proper functioning of the many new activities authorized in recent years by the Congress. It has become all the more necessary since the Department last July entered into a significant and far-reaching agreement with the Land-Grant College Association. (See editorial by Director Warburton in September Review.) Under the agreement the colleges and the Department are establishing democratic procedures that will give farm people an effective voice in forming, correlating, and localizing public agricultural programs. Farm people and official agencies in the States are now forming community, county, and State groups to carry on land-use planning and program building. In the expanded Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Department is now establishing its part of the machinery needed to integrate State and local planning with general planning and program-forming activities within the Department."

An agricultural program board, including the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the heads of the action agencies, the Director of Extension, and others, has been set up to scrutinize plans

in the light of administrative feasibility and practicability. The head of the Office of Land Use Coordination, M. S. Eisenhower, serves as chairman of the board.

Dr. A. G. Black, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been appointed director of marketing and regulatory work to act in behalf of the Secretary in coordinating and unifying the five fields of marketing activities—surplus commodities; marketing agreements; commodity exchanges; sugar; and marketing research, service, and regulatory work.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, with the responsibility of administering the national conservation and adjustment program buttressed by an ever-normal granary through commodity loans, marketing quotas, and parity payments, when authorized, is now headed by R. M. Evans, formerly special assistant to the Secretary.

The principal operating functions of the four regional laboratories authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938

for research on new uses and market outlets for agricultural products and the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering have been placed under the direction of Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. The task of coordinating the planning of all research work of the Department and the experiment stations continues to be the responsibility of Dr. J. T. Jardine, director of research and Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations.

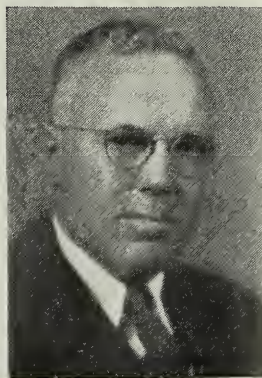
All erosion-control, flood-control, and related activities that involve actual physical work on individual farms, watersheds, and other areas have been consolidated in the Soil Conservation Service under Dr. H. H. Bennett.

The soils-research work, including the soil survey, and plant-research work have been unified in the Bureau of Plant Industry under the Chief, Dr. E. C. Auchter.

The central staff offices of the Department are to be strengthened in keeping with the principle of appropriate centralization of policy but greatest possible decentralization of operations.

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## New A. A. A. Administrator



R. M. Evans, named administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in the departmental reorganization, came up from the ranks. Chairman of the first Iowa corn-hog committee when it was organized in November 1933, under the original Agricultural Adjustment Act, Mr. Evans became chairman of the Iowa Agricultural Conservation Committee in 1936, under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act operations. In

November 1936 he came to Washington as Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, "Spike" Evans was graduated in civil engineering by Iowa State College in 1913. He served overseas during the World War and spent some time in Australia before he returned to Iowa. Since 1921, he has been in the farming and livestock business at Laurens, Iowa.

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DIRECTORS of rural women's choruses and county and township music chairmen in Iowa recently held their second annual training school at Iowa State College.

The school was conducted by Prof. Tolbert MacRae of the Iowa State College Music Department and was sponsored by the home economics extension service. Training was given in directing special groups and in leading community singing. Selections from next year's music project, "Short Studies from Famous Operas," were used.



# T.V.A. Phosphate and Lime Help Georgia Farmers to Restore a Community

FROM the little mountain community of Bell Creek in Towns County, Ga., comes a story of remarkable achievement that started when the farmers turned their attention to building and conserving their soil.

In the spring of 1935, when County Agent W. E. Neville explained that the Tennessee Valley Authority wanted farmers to test and demonstrate its phosphate in soil-conserving farming, the Bell Creek farmers did not wait to be chosen but petitioned the Georgia Extension Service, asking that their community be made a watershed project, one of a few such special test areas in the Tennessee Valley. Of the 78 families in Bell Creek, 77 cooperated voluntarily in this work. Only a little more than 2,600 acres of farm land have been cleared in narrow Bell Creek Valley, and there are approximately 33 acres of open land in the average farm. The farmers realized the importance of making the most of this limited acreage and were eager to offer their community as an economic unit for measuring the influence of the soil-conserving use of T. V. A.'s concentrated phosphate on their land.

Working under county-agent supervision, in 3 years the Bell Creek farmers terraced half their open land, planted hundreds of acres of soil-building cover crops where practically none grew before, and obtained purebred breeding animals for improving their livestock. At the beginning of 1935 there were only 10 acres of lespedeza and no crimson clover in Bell Creek. During the next 3 years 760 acres were put in the lespedeza-small grain rotation. An additional 170 acres were planted to lespedeza alone, 93 to other summer legumes, and 124 acres to crimson clover. Pasture acreage increased 20 percent by the seeding of 124 acres to grass. More than 200 acres of pasture were phosphated. T. V. A.'s phosphate was put on more than 1,250 acres planted in cover crops—averaging 62½ pounds per acre.

One of the first actions of the farmers to get the T. V. A. program under way

County Agent W. E. Neville standing behind a stack of crimson clover which will be used as seed.



Restored Land—Father and son standing in a 17-bushel-per-acre rye crop raised on land practically abandoned two years previously.

was to name a committee of three farmers to classify all the land of the 77 farms with the help of a Georgia extension specialist. Reclassification every 2 years was planned as an aid for measuring progress. In this first classification, their best land, class I, was considered to cover 335 acres; No. II land, 1,415 acres, and No. III land, largely abandoned as the result of crop drainage and erosion, 878 acres.

With the help of the county agent and his assistant, the farmers began to improve the poor mountain pastures by application of phosphate and lime. Winter cover crops and the negligible lespedeza acreage were increased. Farmers began to keep farm accounts, and soon complete records were being kept on 43 farms, which number is more than half the total in the community.

But the biggest activity was terracing to check the washing of the remaining fertile soil from the steeply sloping fields and to give protective vegetation a chance to take hold. Only 30 acres in the entire community had been terraced previously. There was no money for a power-terracing unit, so the farmers began to build their own drags.

County Agent Neville and his assistant gave as much time as possible to this one small part of Towns County,

but they were not able to give enough time to meet the growing demands of the Bell Creek farmers who eventually requested a farm agent of their own. Under the direction of this special agent, the farmers met twice a month to study their own problems and outline the soil-improvement methods which they would put into immediate practice. They all tried to terrace their land as rapidly as possible under the guidance of their trained leader.

The work grew in such proportions that the Bell Creek farm agent could not handle all the terracing program alone; so he taught 34 farmers how to use the terrace level and run the lines. He showed other farmers how to build terracing drags. The local blacksmith was kept busy beating worn grader blades and old saws into sharp edges for home-made drags. Soon 17 drags were operating across the slopes of Bell Creek fields.

At the end of 1937, of the 2,600 acres of cleared land, 1,210 acres had been terraced. Home-made drags threw up the terraces on three-fourths of this acreage. The rest was done by a power unit which had been acquired by the Towns County Soil Conservation Association. Both the drags and the power unit performed well, and the 65 farmers who terraced all or part of their fields are taking good care



of their work. At the second land classification in 1937, it was found that there was not a single break in fully three-fourths of the terraced land.

This second land classification further evidenced a definite improvement in the land. When the committee went over the community at the end of the first 2 years, they found that there had been sufficient checking of erosion and building of soil on the poorest land, class III, to redeem 426 acres and to justify putting it in class II. For example, one farmer reported that he raised a rye crop of 17 bushels per acre on land that 2 years previously he had planned to abandon. The transformation was brought about by an application of phosphate and lime followed by two seasons of lespedeza. Lespedeza forage and seed were the yields from the land during the rejuvenation process. This year the rye field was sown with a cover-crop legume as part of the soil-building rotation. This farmer believes that practically all the poor land in Bell Creek can be made to pay with this same soil treatment.

On the second land-classification day, the Georgia extension specialist went to Bell Creek to meet a committee of three farmers, but a committee of 27 was on hand. The 24 farmers who came unofficially followed the committee and the specialist over the fields of 77 farms, so concerned were they in the well-being of their community.

This was more than a year after their special agent had left. The twice-a-month study meetings had stopped, but the farmers said they wanted to renew them because through the meetings they had more quickly brought about significant changes. So they set up a new and closer organization of the people of Bell Creek. They now have a central committee of nine citizens actively engaged in promoting the progressive interests of their community.

Other evidence of the spirit of endeavor was called forth by the severe spring and summer drought of 1936. Twenty-two farmers of Bell Creek took up the novel practice of irrigation in a humid climate. By ditching mountain streams to their fields they obtained good yields from gardens and truck patches and even farm crops in a few instances, while plants on unirrigated fields nearby almost perished.

As the returns from their few acres have been increased, the farmers of Bell Creek have added to their bank accounts and have improved their homes. Remodeling and building operations have

taken place on 22 farms. The first installation of running water in the community was made in 1937. The community church, scene of an annual achievement day celebration, has been repaired and painted.

In the spring of 1937, when the Red Cross appeal for flood relief was made over the country, Bell Creek heard the call. Although the community had never contributed to such causes before, 104 subscriptions were made by the 78 families; and it is said that the per capita contribution was larger than that of any other rural community in north Georgia.

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## Oklahoma's Landlord Tenant Problem

*(Continued from page 162)*

ferent renting methods showed that 85.3 percent paid a part of the crop as rent, while 14.7 percent paid cash or rented on other terms.

It was estimated that 56.4 percent of lease agreements were verbal, the remainder being written. Written agreements increased since governmental agencies and out-of-State landowners entered the field, said those interviewed. Eighty percent favored leases longer than 1 year.

They met the question, "How do landlords select tenants?" with such answers as "for power and equipment," "honesty and dependability," and "good past record as worker." Tenants selected farms and landlords "to get better land," "for better improvements," "water and pasture," or "because the landlord is agreeable."

Reasons given by landlords for large numbers of tenants moving were "neglect of crops by tenants," "to get better land and improvements," "low income from farms," and "abuse of property." The tenants' answers were "I move to better conditions," "at the landlord's request," and "because of poor, run-down improvements."

Landlords said causes of misunderstanding were, "poor farming and neglect of crops," "division of rents," "indefinite agreements," and "destruction of property." Tenants said, "increases in rents," "lack of improvements and repairs," "poor farming," and "an indefinite agreement."

"Why not more written agreements?" brought these answers from landlords: "Mutual confidence among tenants and landlords," "business neglect," "verbal

agreements customary," and "liability of landlords." Tenants said: "Old custom in community," "mutual confidence," "business neglect," and "contract forms too complicated."

### County Meetings Held

Following compilation of these answers, the next step was to hold meetings in 20 counties to "feel out" the willingness of landlords and tenants to cooperate in finding a way to improve their relationships. County agents invited groups of landlords and tenants to take part in group discussions of the problem. More than 400 participated in these meetings and made their recommendations.

It is believed by the tenancy committee that these preliminary findings as a result of open discussions will prove helpful in attempting to solve the tenant problem in Oklahoma. Farmers all over the entire State are accepting tenancy as one of their most vital problems, and they are cooperating by assisting the tenancy specialists in their search for a possible solution.

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## Healthy-Sheep Campaign

Organized control work on sheep ticks and stomach worms is achieving results this season in Sargent County, N. Dak., where 75 percent of the farm flocks have been treated for these parasites under a cooperative campaign conducted by S. M. Thorfinnson, county agent.

A total of 11,200 sheep and lambs in the county have been dipped for ticks and given the drenching treatment for internal parasites. Eighty-eight flocks have been protected in this manner.

The dipping and drenching have been accomplished in a series of farm demonstrations arranged and handled by Mr. Thorfinnson. Individual action against both types of sheep parasites has been stimulated by the many demonstrations with the result that nearly all of the sheep and lambs in the county have been both dipped and drenched.

Handled on a cooperative basis and with a movable dipping tank, costs of both treatments have been held down to between 5 and 6 cents per head. This cost includes all necessary materials, the services of one man with the dipping tank, and the expense involved in moving the equipment. Under the plan 6 sheepmen work with one supervisor.



# Exchanging Ideas on Rural Power

## Missouri Association Brings Together Facts on Rural Electrification Projects

THE problems of organizing and operating rural electrification projects are no different in Missouri than in other States; but there these problems have been attacked somewhat differently through a system combining the "voice of experience" and the "two heads are better than one" approach.

### *Experiences Exchanged*

More than a year ago officials of the different projects in the State decided that they could help each other by forming a rural electrification association. At first the group merely met once a month informally without a very closely knit organization. They passed on experiences to each other; they joined together in obtaining legal advice; and together they acquired information from Rural Electrification and Extension Service specialists. As the number of projects in the State increased, the service became even more valuable to the members participating. New projects, in particular, were able to avoid a large number of possible mistakes through the association's help.

In recent months the group has formed a more or less formal association, drawn up bylaws, and established committees. However, the most important value to the group is still obtained from the exchange of ideas and experiences. Much of this is done at the regular monthly meetings held at the Missouri College of Agriculture. Project managers, engineers, members of boards of directors, wiring inspectors, maintenance men, clerks, and others interested may attend these meetings. Usually one or two members of the R. E. A. are present to give the attitude of the Administration toward the different matters brought up. Oftentimes representatives of electrical equipment manufacturers are invited to demonstrate their products. Occasionally the group makes a field trip to inspect line work, the installation of transformers, or similar activities.

Prominent in starting the association work were K. B. Huff, extension engineer of the college, and several county agents

of the State. These county agents had an important part in making possible the development of the individual projects, and it was not difficult for them to see the value of having an organization for the active exchange of ideas. Wayne Sandage of Andrew County, Dan Miller of Howard County, and Wendell Holman of Boone County are only a few of the agents who were instrumental in forming the association.

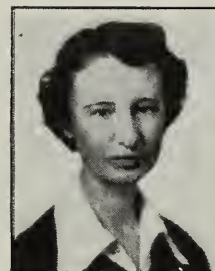
Minutes of all the meetings have been kept, and these have been distributed to interested parties. At a recent meeting the group decided to establish a more formal publication, calling it the *Missouri Electrification News*. As might be supposed from its name, it carries up-to-the-minute information on the development of the various projects and also on past experiences.

### *The "News" Records Progress*

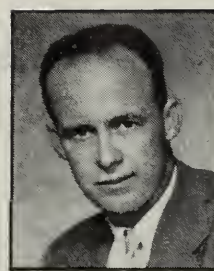
For instance, in one issue a project manager described an equipment demonstration held in his county at which four entirely separate meals were prepared at the same time. These meals included old-fashioned pound cake baked in an electric roaster, corn bread baked in an electric waffle iron, and ice cream made in an electric refrigerator. The interesting feature of this was that the cost of the current used in cooking the four complete meals was only 25 cents. Those attending the meeting obtained valuable pointers on equipment. Of the 40 persons attending, 3 later purchased electric refrigerators; 2 purchased electric ranges; 1 an electric mixer; and 1 an ironer. In addition, several small appliances were purchased.

The progress of each project is carefully noted in the *News*, the various retail rates given, and the number of customers mentioned.

The association has made it possible for members to get legal services cooperatively. Thus every project in the State, with the exception of one, join together in hiring the services of one law firm. A member of this firm is present at each meeting to give legal advice.



Delphine E. Dawson



William A. Steenbergen

## New Arizona Staff Members

Delphine E. Dawson, recently appointed leader of home demonstration work in Arizona, comes from Colorado where she has been serving as specialist in clothing for the last 4 years. She is a graduate of the University of Colorado, has done graduate work at Columbia, University of California, and the Colorado Agricultural College. She was home demonstration agent in Colorado for 6 years and managed the Junior League tearoom in Denver for 1 year.

William A. Steenbergen was appointed recently as specialist in soils and irrigation for Arizona. He is a graduate of the University of Arizona, has had varied experience in irrigation work, served as assistant professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Arizona, and for the last 3 years has been on leave of absence working as land-use planning specialist in the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## 4-H Alaskans Camp

The first all-Alaska 4-H round-up was held at the University of Alaska for 5 days in July, with 139 members and 35 leaders attending. The young folks stayed in the dormitories and ate at the University Club. They came from Seward, Anchorage, Eklutna, Palmer, and Matanuska to take part in the demonstrations, contests, and camp activities; visit the experiment farm; and see the world. "I have had dealing with many camps," writes Ethel McDonald, director of the camp and home demonstration leader, "but I have never encountered such a fine spirit of cooperation in leaders and members. Perhaps it is because this was the first camp."



# To Market—To Market

## Farmers' Green Vegetable Market Proves Profitable Outlet



Farmers of Waukesha County, Wis., have been operating this green vegetable market every Wednesday and Saturday for the last six years. During that time they have realized more than \$100,000 from the sale of farm produce.

SIX YEARS ago, in Waukesha County, Wis., farmers started their first vegetable market. In the last 5 years Waukesha County farmers, through this market, have realized over \$100,000 from the sale of farm produce, such as green vegetables, fruits, live and dressed poultry, eggs, flowers, and honey. Much of this produce would have been sold at wholesale at a very nominal figure if the green vegetable market had not been started.

The market idea was developed by County Agent J. F. Thomas and a few interested farmers around Waukesha. They were fortunate in obtaining the county livestock sales pavilion, a substantial brick building with a large auditorium built for the auction ring, at a nominal rent (since the depression had decreased business in the sales pavilion). The county agent assisted in perfecting an organization with officers and a board of four directors and the county agent who have charge of the market.

The board of directors leases the building, contracts for advertising space in local papers, sends out postal cards to all residents listed in the Waukesha telephone directory, hires a janitor to clean the building after each market, draws up agreement blanks, collects stall rent, and looks after the business of the association.

When a farmer leases a table or stall he agrees to become a member of the

association. Membership dues are included in the stall rent. A stall with only one aisle in front rents for \$15 per year, while the corner positions with aisles on each side rent for \$20. Each member agrees not to purchase, trade, or sell on assignment or commission any products not produced by him on his farm. Any person found guilty of purchasing products for the purpose of resale is barred from the market for a period of one year and forfeits his lease for the rest of the season. No one is allowed to occupy the stall of any other member who happens to be off the market on any particular day. Each farmer has a regular assigned stall or table and payments must be made in advance at a rate of \$5.00 per month for the first 3 months. Special tables are set aside for the farmer who does not come regularly but who pays 50 cents each day he is there.

The market is open each Wednesday and Saturday from the middle of June to Thanksgiving. From 10 to 50 farmers offer produce for sale each market day. Each grower guarantees the article that he sells and is responsible for a satisfied customer. One of the officers inspects the products of the farmers who sell occasionally to protect the regular members of the association and their customers. After the first year each farmer provided himself with a table 6½ feet long and 2½ feet wide and about 30 inches high. The

tables were all made by a local carpenter and painted the same color. Tables cost the farmers \$2.65 each. About 20 extra tables were ordered by the association for farmers who wanted to sell on the market occasionally.

Although the market is guided by a male board of directors and the county agent, the actual sales work is left largely to the women, especially on Wednesdays, when it is hard for busy farmers to leave hay fields or threshing rigs; so mother and the girls usually load up the truck and come to the market. The women have lots of fun arranging their tables to see which one can have the most attractive display of fruit and vegetables. It is often called the "friendly market," because it is small enough for patrons and customers to get really acquainted with each other.

City people say it looks like a county fair and they like to come and look the exhibit over. They also like to secure the vegetables fresh from the soil. They bring their baskets and make their own purchases direct from the grower.

A typical load for a fall day is one reported by Mrs. J. D. Morris, wife of the secretary-treasurer. Nine and a half bushels of tomatoes; 2 bushels of cucumbers, assorted sizes; 3 bushels of cabbage; 10 bushels of melons; 400 ears of sweet corn; pumpkins; about a bushel each of peppers, onions, egg plant, and squash; and several dozen fresh eggs. The vegetables are gathered and cleaned in the morning for the afternoon market.

The dressed poultry must be kept on ice, so home-made show cases are made with a glass in front so customers can see the dressed fowl. A door in the back allows the stand operator to pick out the fowl the customer desires. In the bottom of each case are a few pounds of ice to keep the case cool. The poultry is all drawn and ready for the pan. Ducks, turkeys, and chickens are in big demand around Thanksgiving.

The prices are usually in line with the chain stores on vegetables and eggs, but dressed poultry is usually higher than the cheapest line of poultry carried in retail stores.

Most storekeepers do not object to the market, and some make a business of buying wholesale from some of the farmers who are members of the association. During strawberry season and other special seasons, merchants often call for several crates of different things that they need, for which the farmer receives wholesale prices.



## Local 4-H Clubs Carry On

# A Year-Round Program

**T. A. ERICKSON**

**State Club Leader, Minnesota**

**T**HE WORK and the organization of the local 4-H club has changed a great deal during the last few years.

A few years ago we thought of boys' and girls' 4-H club work as a seasonal program in extension work. The club was organized for the duration of the project. The corn club was organized in April, the livestock clubs early enough in the season for the club members to get their animals and carry out their programs of project work, and in the same way the home economic clubs in bread making, canning, and clothing were organized with the plan in mind that the clubs would be active long enough to carry out the projects. At the close of the project season a great many of the clubs disbanded for the year, to be revived again in time for project work during the following year. The time or life of these seasonal clubs was generally from 3 to 7 months. In that time these clubs held from three to seven monthly meetings. The monthly meeting programs dealt largely with subject matter relating to the project work.

In Minnesota the objective for several years has been for a 4-H club program on an all-year-round basis, with the local 4-H club meeting once a month during the entire year. Several very interesting and important activities have been

added to the 4-H club program and are helping to effect this change. These activities—health, conservation of wild life, safety, music appreciation, dramatics, recreation, and handicraft—help the local clubs to have interesting programs of a varied nature throughout the year.

The program-planning emphasis has helped greatly in this plan. Instead of a local club arranging for a miscellaneous program of meetings with no special plan for the various months, leaders have been helped to outline meetings which emphasize features of the 4-H club program of special interest at certain times during the year when a meeting is held. Dramatics and music appreciation have been stressed during the winter months. Home-economic project work is now emphasized for a longer season, beginning with the early fall months. Activities which require more emphasis during a shorter period are stressed at the meetings during that special time.

4-H leaders in Minnesota feel that this plan has brought some very fine results to the 4-H club program in the State. Instead of an average report of five or six monthly meetings a few years ago for all of the local clubs, the county extension agents' reports for 1937 show that all of the local clubs in the State held an average of more than 10 monthly meetings. The all-year-round 4-H club program plan has brought more permanency to 4-H club work in Minnesota.

three of the monthly meetings without missing three in succession. There are no dues.

The first task undertaken by the new club was raising \$75 to send a delegate to the national camp at Washington. One-act plays, staged in groups of three, were decided upon as the best way of getting this money.

Six community groups of players, each with a chairman in charge, began rehearsal on as many plays in March. That is mud season in southern Maine, but all six groups had met frequently enough to be ready for the first performances late in April.

The contest idea had been conceived before the first performances, and three sets of judges judged each division once to pick the best group and the best individual actor and actress. Averaging the judges' placings made it possible to award medals to both boys and girls for first, second, and third places in each division.

Semifinal and final contests among communities resulted in the selection of the Turner group as the winner. Each member of the cast received gold-plated badges, as did the winners in the ticket selling contest and those who gave the best amateur numbers between plays.

Each program consisted of three one-act plays with amateur numbers between performances, an hour or two of social games, square dances, and a few modern dances. Admission was 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. Receipts varied from \$15 to \$25 each evening and totaled about \$180. Contest expenses, including medals, hall rental, plays, tickets, costumes, and the like, cost \$80.

The last event on the final program was the presentation of a check for \$75 to Charles Tebbetts, Jr., president of the club, who had been selected as the delegate to the national camp.

The club had taken part in selecting him as delegate. At the meeting members elected two local leaders to meet with the county club project leader as a committee to select the Washington delegate. Charles Tebbetts, with a record of 9 years of outstanding club work, many outside activities, and proved ability as a leader, was a logical choice.

Club Agent Rich, who has come up through the ranks of the 4-H club himself, feels that the Friendship Service Club offers a new and promising opportunity to work and plan for the benefit of older rural boys and girls.

## Friendship Service Club

### Meets the Needs of Maine Youth

**H**OW to keep young people interested in extension after the first enthusiasm for club work has perhaps grown cold and before they set about the serious business of making a living—that was the problem which Wayne Rich, county club agent, set about solving in Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine. The Friendship Service Club has

proved the answer. Made up of about 100 active and former 4-H club members in their late teens and early twenties, the club has made a good start toward keeping these young men and women interested and participating in the extension programs.

The club was organized last December. Members are those who attended



# Ohio Grants Leave for Professional Improvement

**B. B. SPOHN**  
Supervisor of Programs

THE NEED for a program that provides opportunity for professional improvement of extension staff members is obvious. Extension education is now more than a quarter of a century old. The programs have come to be both extensive and intensive.

Farm people have gone to school by means of the Extension Service and other programs. Their understanding of situations and problems relating to agriculture, rural life, industry, economic and social trends, and world affairs has broadened.

It was with this point of view in mind that we recommended a plan for leaves for professional improvement of the members of our staff. This recommendation was approved by the board of trustees of the university in May of 1937. The resolution of the board reads as follows: "That the board of trustees approve the principle of granting extension workers the privilege and opportunity of occasional leaves of absence with salary for professional improvement through pursuit of well-planned programs of study in colleges and universities which have to be approved and recommended by the director of extension, the dean of the college of agriculture, and the president."

The recommendations for leaves for study are based upon these factors: (1) The tenure of the individual and the quality of service rendered; (2) the ability of the person to do advanced study; (3) the availability of funds to employ assistants, when necessary, to carry on the work of members on leave; (4) the approval of cooperating committees in counties when county extension agents are involved; (5) the approval of the Federal Director of the Extension Service; (6) the general status, at the time, of the department or county program; (7) the leave with salary will be for not more than one quarter or semester.

The tenure is the primary basis for classification for leave. At the present time we are listing 40 members of the staff each year who may have the opportunity of leave. We, however, are

recommending not more than 10 persons for any given quarter or semester.

Since this plan was approved more than a year ago, we have had 10 members of the staff on leave for one quarter or one semester. We find that plans must be made several months in advance of the time when leave is desired and granted. Individuals are expected to indicate the time when leave is desired at least 9 months or an academic year in advance. With this length of time intervening, the person will have ample opportunity to plan a program of study that will be satisfactory, and also opportunity is provided to arrange for the continuance of the work of the person on leave.

In some cases members receiving a leave for one quarter or semester will take an additional quarter or semester without pay. This additional time will make it possible for the individual to complete the requirements for a master's degree. If our plan is continued each year, it will probably be possible for any one person to obtain a second leave within 5 to 7 years after the first leave.

The extension staff considers this provision for advance study to be an opportunity and responsibility of great value to each person and to the extension program in the State.

## Opportunity Knocks

*(Continued from page 164)*

farmers. The success of these demonstrations was largely owing to the interest shown by the forestry committees. In some instances, in fact, the committees were largely responsible for planning and advertising the demonstrations.

Management plans and local news stories were prepared for each demonstration. The management plans were mimeographed and returned to the county agent for local distribution through the forestry committee. In this manner, many landowners in the county received the results of the demonstrations.

Then, on May 20, the program was climaxed by the regional meeting held at the Fruit and Truck Branch Experiment Station of the University of Arkansas

College of Agriculture at Hope. This meeting was attended by 80 forestry committeemen, together with county agents and extension officials.

The program consisted of talks by C. C. Randall, assistant director; W. R. Mattoon, extension forester, United States Forest Service; M. H. Bruner, extension forester; and Waldo Frasier, executive secretary, Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation. Frederick J. Shulley, extension forester, led a discussion at the afternoon session. The group asked that a regional forestry committee be selected to coordinate the program of the farm bureau with that of the Extension Service. This committee was thereupon appointed.

To date the program has materialized as planned with the forestry committees earlier in the year. Fully 35 percent of the landowners in the area, owning 400,000 acres of timber suitable for pulpwood cutting as a part of timber management, were made acquainted with the program. These landowners are now in a position to earn \$1,000,000 per year from their timber.

The success of this program was owing largely to the cooperative effort of the county forestry committees with the program of the county agent.

Farmers are now better able to improve their pine timber stands by taking advantage of current pulpwood markets.

## A New Cookbook

"Thrifty Tidbits," a cookbook compiled by the women of the Hartford County Farm Bureau, is dedicated to Olea Sands, home demonstration agent, Hartford County, Conn. The book was published to raise money for sending delegates to the London meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World next year.

Recipes were submitted by members of the local home economics group and represent the favorites of many Hartford County families. Each recipe appears in the handwriting, fortunately very legible, of the woman who submitted it and countersigned by two others who tested and approved it.

Sturdily bound in a bright green cover carrying a picture map of Hartford County, with spiral binding, printed on ivory paper, and decorated with amusing pen-and-ink sketches and with photographs of old Connecticut houses, doorways, churches, and various home-economics activities—chair caning, upholstery, and improved sinks—the book makes any woman who picks it up want to run to the kitchen to try it out.



# Director Burgess Welcomed to Rhode Island



(Above) Paul S. Burgess



(Left) George E. Adams

Coordination of all agencies working toward improvement of Rhode Island's agricultural life was outlined at a meeting of the whole extension staff at Kingston marking the occasion of the official

welcome to the new director of extension, Dr. Paul S. Burgess.

Dr. Burgess, who came to Rhode Island to succeed Dean George E. Adams upon his retirement after 44 years of continuous service in Rhode Island, had been with the University of Arizona since 1924, having been instructor, dean, experiment station director, and acting president during that period. Like Dean-emeritus Adams, Dr. Burgess is an alumnus of Rhode Island State College, having been graduated in 1910. He received his M. S. from the University of Illinois in 1911 and his Ph. D. from the University of California in 1920.

Members of the State Department of Agriculture and Conservation, the College Experiment Station, the Extension Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Farm Security Administration took part in the meeting.

## New Demands on Extension

*(Continued from page 163)*

the research and resident teaching staffs of the colleges have come to realize that, with extension workers staggering under a back-breaking load of emergency work, they, too, have an additional obligation to perform which cannot be entirely fulfilled in a campus classroom or a cloistered laboratory. The result has been wholehearted cooperation and personal assistance by experiment station and resident teaching staff members at every land-grant institution in helping extension workers, government employees, and farmer committees to make the federal "action" programs accomplish their purposes. Needless to state, this assistance in the aggregate has been of tremendous direct value, while its important and significant byproduct has been drastic revision of courses of study in agriculture and home economics, as well as a revamping and revitalizing of the research projects, all to better meet present-day farm and home needs.

As a result of all this institutional participation in helping Extension to carry its extra load, our college professors and experiment station scientists have re-educated themselves and returned to their classrooms and laboratories with

a full acceptance of what extension workers have always taken for granted—that the campus of a land-grant college does not consist of a few acres on the outskirts of an attractive city but covers the entire State! Now that this realization has come to a majority of the faculty and staff members of an institution, we can truly say that the new land-grant college has arrived!

If the new land-grant college, in the years which lie ahead, is to fulfill its mission to the rural people of its State, it must have an enlarged Extension Service—a service enlarged in vision as well as in personnel, a service which will not consider its job well done as long as either soil erosion or human erosion continues, because either type, if allowed to run unchecked, spells first rural and then national decadence.

The new land-grant college must have a service ready and equipped to train a far greater percentage of the farm boys and girls who will have to till the soil, make the homes, and furnish not only farm leadership but also in substantial part the national leadership of tomorrow. It must have a service equipped to do the whole job more extensively and better

than ever before. Demonstrations and campaigns for the introduction of new and improved varieties of seed, the introduction of purebred sires, crop rotations, farm accounts, food selection, home beautification, and household conveniences must again be actively undertaken. It must have a service prepared to help farmers to organize and more completely equip themselves to protect their social and economic interests. It must bring the farmers to the full realization that they are now a minority group in the Nation's social structure, and that only through effective organization can their future interests be protected.

In the field of new activities an enlarged Extension Service, representing as it does both the land-grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture, now has the unique opportunity of exercising leadership in the development of community, county, and State land-use programs, as well as assisting in the coordinating of the work of federal and State agencies which, at present at least, have the money, manpower, and mechanical equipment to make important phases of these programs operative. Our country, probably for the first time in its history, is now "soil conservation minded," and, such being the case, Extension can render no greater immediate national service than to take the leadership in assisting farmers, in cooperation with federal agencies, to develop land programs, as well as to work out plans for the wisest expenditure of the public moneys appropriated to make such programs effective.

## New Outlook Film Strips

Film strips for the 1939 outlook will be ready in November. The following series are in preparation: Poultry and Egg Outlook Charts, Turkey Outlook Charts, Demand Outlook Charts, Hog Outlook Charts, Wheat Outlook Charts, Potato Outlook Charts, Vegetable Crops for Fresh Market Outlook Charts, Dry Bran Outlook Charts, Flue-cured Tobacco Outlook Charts, Fruits Summary Outlook Charts, Dairy Outlook Charts, Outlook Charts for Tree Nuts, Fruit Outlook Charts, Citrus Fruit Outlook Charts, Sweetpotato Outlook Charts, Feed Crops and Livestock Outlook Charts, Peach Outlook Charts, Apple Outlook Charts, Sheep and Lamb Outlook Charts, Cotton Quality Situation Outlook Charts, Vegetable Crops for Manufacture Outlook Charts, Wool Outlook Charts, Beef Cattle Outlook Charts.



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## IN BRIEF . . .

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### Free Yearbook

As long as the supply lasts, free copies of the 1937 Yearbook of Agriculture will be sent to extension workers who ask for them. This was the second volume in a national and international survey of practical breeding and genetic research with those plants and animals that are important in American farming. The first results of the survey were published in the 1936 Yearbook. The 1938 Yearbook, just out, is entitled Soils and Men.

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### For the Home

Progress toward the goal of better rural homes was recorded in the national recognition given by the organization, Better Homes in America, to the States of Arkansas, Iowa, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Wisconsin in the recent better-homes contest.

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### 4-H Welfare

The Heart-H was not neglected in 4-H club activities in New Hampshire during the past year. The clubs repaired and bought Christmas toys for needy children, furnished Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets for poor families, repaired and gave clothing to those in need, made contributions to and joined the Red Cross, helped charitable societies in their communities, helped with church suppers, made money in various ways to aid flood sufferers, helped to provide money for the minister's salary in some communities, and planned and developed civic improvements to beautify their communities.

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### Every County Represented

For the first time all of the 105 Kansas counties sent delegates to the sixteenth annual 4-H club roundup held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, June 6 to 11. Last year 104 counties were represented. The total attendance this year was 1,355, which was a record attendance.

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### Cattle-Feeders' Tour

In all, 24 counties were represented at the third annual cattle feeders' tour of Isabella County, Mich. In addition, eight firms that handle finished cattle were represented, including representatives from Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Paul markets.

Ten stops were made during the day. During the short program following lunch an Isabella County feeder told how he selected his feeder steers.

"The feeders of the county are more and more regarding this tour as a profitable event to attend", commented County Agent H. K. Wakefield, who was mainly in charge of the event. "Ideas are brought out at the various stops that the cattlemen are able to use in their own feed lots."

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### Ham and Bacon

During the meat-killing season, 1937-38, Negro farmers in 40 Texas counties employing extension agents held 60 meat shows at which hams, shoulders, strips of bacon, and stuffed sausage were shown to let the public know what they were doing.

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### \$500 Loan Fund

4-H club members of Latimer County, Okla., now have available a \$500 loan fund sponsored by the Wilburton Lions Club. This fund is known as the livestock and poultry improvement fund and is used to purchase poultry, hogs, sheep, or cattle for 4-H activities, according to D. B. Grace, county agent. The loans are made at a low rate of interest for different lengths of time, depending upon the ability and resources of the boys.

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### The Farm-Unit Plan

In Grant and Rapides Parishes, La., Charley Thompson, Negro county agent, reports that "all efforts are being made to have the 4-H club boy know that he is to have the same plot of land over a period of years so that he will be able to observe how the condition of his land is being improved. We hope to have each boy plant some of everything that is raised on the farm in order that he may start a farm unit similar to that of an adult farmer."

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### Crickets Controlled

Mormon crickets were controlled on about 1,500 acres of range land in Moffat County, Colo., this year, where 8,237 pounds of poisonous dust was used. County Agent Charles H. Russell was in charge of the work in the county, with the cooperation of the extension entomologist and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

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## AMONG OURSELVES

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A. S. BUSSEY, 40, for the last 10 years assistant State 4-H club leader in Georgia, died suddenly at his home in Tifton, Ga., September 25. Bussey suffered a cerebral hemorrhage while teaching a Sunday school class, and died within an hour.

An accomplished musician and singer, Mr. Bussey gained a national reputation in 4-H club circles as a recreational leader.

Born at Waverly Hall, Harris County, Ga., Mr. Bussey was graduated from the University of Georgia College of Agriculture in 1918. He served overseas in the World War as an infantry lieutenant.

After returning from France, he taught agriculture at the Douglas (Ga.) A. and M. School until 1923, when he joined the Extension Service as county agent of Coffee County, Ga. He was appointed assistant State 4-H club leader in 1928.

Mr. Bussey will be missed not only by those associated with him in Georgia but by the State club leaders throughout the United States. He was widely known and highly regarded for his broad understanding of young people, his sound principles of educational procedure, and his fine ideals of character.

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E. W. GAITHER, district farm agent of North Carolina, has been appointed extension subject-matter analyst, a newly created position in which factual information will be obtained and compiled for the use of staff members. Mr. Gaither will analyze the findings of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and other fundamental agricultural material and prepare this information for use by extension workers.

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RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the staff of State extension workers include: Robert L. Matlock, agronomist, in Arizona; M. P. Gehlbach, assistant specialist in agricultural economics, Illinois; Mabel R. Adams, assistant district home demonstration agent, Mississippi; J. C. Bower, economist, Montana; H. J. Sefick, assistant horticulturist in pomology, New Jersey; D. R. Brewster, forestry specialist, and G. H. Stewart, assistant agricultural engineer, South Carolina; M. P. Anderson, extension group discussion specialist, M. J. LaRock, architectural engineer, J. G. Milward, potato specialist, and Evert Wallenfeldt, dairy manufacturing specialist, in Wisconsin.



# they say today ...

## Insurance is a Self-Help

I want to emphasize that the crop-insurance plan is not a subsidy program but one which offers an opportunity for self-help to farmers, just as other insurance offers self-help to business. The wheat premiums carry the cost of the insurance. It is true that the Government is aiding with the initial capital required to start the plan in operation and is financing the administrative costs from a very modest appropriation. This is equitable because the Government has an interest in wheat insurance coverage. A wheat industry that carries its own losses can result in a smaller relief burden for the Government, and a protection of the supply of a basic food is in the general welfare of the Nation as a whole.—*Cecil A. Johnson, Secretary of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, before the convention of the Iowa Bankers Association, Des Moines, Iowa, June 8, 1938.*

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## In Building a Farm Program

It has always seemed to me that the real foundation upon which the Triple-A farm program rests is the understanding by farmers and consumers of the need for and nature of the farm program. Without this understanding, without the approval of farmers, and without public assent, there could be no farm program.

People will have a chance to understand the nature of these operations and their direct relationship to the problems of different commodities, to consumer buying power, to market demand, and to other economic factors only if accurate information is readily available in understandable form. Therefore, the work of planning and putting into operation a farm program in a country as big and as diverse as this involves a tremendous informational and educational problem.

From the start, the farmers have relied heavily upon the State extension services to help them get the information they need. The governmental research and fact-finding agencies at Washington can assemble facts about farm problems. But this information can never get into the hands of the producers unless channels of information are open into every State and county. So the State extension services have a truly great opportunity and also

a great responsibility with respect to the farm program.—*H. R. Tolley, Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment Administration, before the farmers' conference at Sacramento, Calif., February 22, 1938.*

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## In Agricultural Planning

There is a persistent tendency to rely upon expert opinion alone, and to follow the easier method of basing action upon official decisions rather than by the slower process of widespread discussion by, and consultation with, local as well as national farm leaders. This tendency we must guard against with increasing vigilance if we are to avoid a return to the futility of *laissez faire* or the development of some of the distasteful consequences of bureaucracy.—*M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture.*

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## Building a Bridge

Some critics in our country say that it is inconsistent to lower tariffs and at the same time to control domestic supplies. Actually the two are part of a single structure. They complement each other in the effort to arrive at a complete adjustment of the situation created by the shortage of foreign purchasing power for United States goods. It is as though the war and post-war developments in trade and finance had created for American agriculture a great chasm. To bridge this chasm, the Trade Agreements Program builds from one bank a span. The nature of that program is such that it builds well but slowly. Under the various agricultural adjustment acts, we in agriculture must each year, by an adjustment program, build a structure from the other bank to bridge the remaining distance. In some years agriculture has to build longer spans than in others, for its bank is a shifting one. To build its part of the bridge, agriculture must have that authority which I spoke of in 1929 to the agricultural economists as "the moral, legal, and economic equivalent of what the corporate form of organization has given to industry."—*Secretary Wallace before the international conference of agricultural economists at MacDonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, August 27, 1938.*

## Using Action Agencies

Another very important step toward greater articulation of agencies that the Extension Service can take is to give the greatest help possible to the farmers administering locally the newer action programs. The newer action agencies have the added facilities of special grants, payments, and loans. Helping farmers to make the fullest use of these new facilities and advantages for solving their problems is a job that very definitely confronts us.—*Reuben Brigham, at the Western States regional conference, Berkeley, Calif., August 19, 1938.*

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## Promoting the General Welfare

We cannot permit ourselves or the institutions we serve to be placed in the position of an attorney for or against any group or class within our composite society. Rather must we always, as Secretary Wallace has so frequently and so wisely urged, direct our efforts in and through agriculture toward the promotion of the general welfare. In so doing we shall serve best the rural people of the Nation whose welfare we may properly deem of special interest and our special responsibility, ever mindful of the fact that once agriculture's own house is in order, her ultimate destiny is inextricably bound to that of the people as a whole.—*C. B. Hutchinson, Dean, College of Agriculture, California, in address before the Western States agricultural extension conference, Berkeley, Calif., August 17, 1938.*

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## Changes Come Slowly

Surely land is vested with a public interest. But that does not mean, necessarily, that we must abolish private ownership to have land better treated. France has not. Nor has Sweden. Nor the Netherlands.

"Change the system!" is the easy answer to everything. But it does not follow that to change the system settles anything. It does not make the spendthrift suddenly thrifty, the careless careful, the sloppy and greedy neat and public spirited. It does not make husbandmen of pioneers or promoters. The essential change comes slowly in the accumulated experiences of men and women.—*Russell Lord in "To Hold this Soil," Miscellaneous Publication No. 32, U. S. D. A. 1938.*



# New Film Strip Prices

New low prices for film strips are now in effect. The contract for the current fiscal year was awarded to—

*Photo Lab. Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue  
Washington, D. C.*

This firm is authorized to make and sell official strips of the U. S. Department of Agriculture until July 1, 1939.

Prices range from 45 to 65 cents each, when strips are purchased singly. When quantities are ordered, prices are lower.

The contract also provides for the making of film strips for State and county workers for 10 cents per frame. This is one-third less than the price in effect last year. This price includes the negative and one positive film-strip print ready for use.

Let us help you with your visual problems. Write for catalog of film strips and suggestions on how to organize your own series from your photographs.



**EXTENSION SERVICE**

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE  
RECEIVED

NOV 2 1938

SALT LAKE CITY  
SOUTHWESTERN REGION